SUMMARY TRANSLATION OF "RADIO" NO. 04 [APRIL] FOR 1987

[Rough, summary translations of articles of possible interest to amateurs, from the monthly magazine RADIO, published jointly by the Ministry of Communication of the USSR and the military training organization DOSAAF.]

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[Translator's comments not appearing in the original Russian version are enclosed in (square) brackets.]

Outer front cover, bottom of p 1: Viktor Balandin and Yuriy Shishkarev operating on the occasion of Lenin's birthdate at LY4L, the collective station [regular callsign not given; probably UZ4LWF, which was given as LY4L's QSL route last year] of the Ul'yanovskaya Radio Technical School. Last year the Ul'yanovites had a total of over 8500 QSO's with 158 oblasts and 122 countries in the course of five days.

pp 2 - 4: "SATELLITE COMMUNICATION AND THE YeASS," prepared by A. [Ya.] Grif.

[Interview with Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Varbanskiy, Chief, Main Administration for Space and Radio Communication, Ministry of Communication of the USSR, on the role of satellite communication in the YeASS (Yedinaya avtomatizirovannaya set' svyazi - Common Automated Communication Network).

On 23 April 1965, "Molniya-1" ("Lightning-1"), the first experimental communication satellite, was placed in an elliptical orbit with a maximum distance from the Earth's surface of 39,380 km; it operated in the 800 - 1000 MHz band. With its help an exchange of television programs was realized between Moscow and Vladivostok. In November 1967 this satellite system received the name "Orbita" ("Orbit") and was put into permanent service as the first television programming distribution network in the World. By the 50th anniversary of Great October, 20 "Orbita" earth stations were in operation, and now, on the 70th anniversary, there are a hundred.

Two other television distribution systems are in operation besides the "Orbita" system: The "Ekran" ("Screen") and the "Moskva" ("Moscow") systems.

The date 26 October 1976 marked the beginning of the "Ekran" system. This was when the "Ekran" satellite (the "Statsionar-1" ("Stationary-1")) was launched. Its repeater radiates in the 0.7 GHz band. As of 1987 the number of earth terminals ("points") has reached 4000.

The distribution network for receiving the "Moskva" television programs began operation in 1980, following the launching of a new generation of satellites operating in the centimetric waves [band number 10, SHF, 3 - 30 GHz].

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Today the creation of a satellite system is envisaged for the new 12 GHz band. It has received the name STV-12 (sistema televizionnogo veshchaniya v diapazone 12 GGts - Television Broadcasting System in the 12 GHz Band).

By decision of a World Administrative Radio Conference [the reference may be to WARC-1977, which planned the use of the band in question for the broadcasting-satellite service in two of the three ITU Regions, including Region 1 in which the USSR is located], 70 frequency channels and five positions in the geostationary orbit were allotted to our country.

Earth stations in the STV-12 system are not expected to be more complicated than the receiving stations in the "Ekran" and "Moskva" systems.

The STV-12 system will permit the resolution of a number of problems involving distribution of sound broadcasting programs -- high quality and stereo ones by the way. As is known, we are now using, in addition to terrestrial means, existing satellite television systems for transmitting sound-broadcasting programs, and also "Orbita-RV." [RV is assumed to mean radio veshchaniye, radio broadcasting.] This by no means meets our needs, so channels are to be provided in each TV trunk for transmitting stereo.

The international system and satellite communication organization "Intersputnik" has existed for over 15 years. There are now two networks in the "Intersputnik" system -- the Atlantic and Indian regions, served by the "Gorizont" ("Horizon") satellite. They have the international registration names "Statsionar-4" and "Statsionar-13." About 20 earth stations operate in the "Intersputnik" system.

Socialist countries, especially Poland and Czechoslovakia, are playing an active role in creating the STV-12 system.

pp 6 - 7: "THE TIMES ARE CALLING" (XVth Plenum of the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR). [See also "Under the Banner of Criticism" in EFIR-06/1985, Sovetskiy Patriot of 21 December 1986 p 4, summarized in Annex to RADIO #11/1986 p f.]

Among the matters taken up at the XVth Plenum of the FRS (federatsiya radiosporta - Federation of Radio Sport) USSR (FRS USSR), a pointed [? - trebovatel'nyy] conversation took place on ways to bring about the restructuring and democratization of the amateur radio movement and to overcome lethargy (kostnost') and conservatism in the work of the Federations, at the center and around the country.

The tone of the discussion was set by the self-critical reporting speech delivered by Yu[riy Borisovich] Zubarev [who was re-elected at the XIth Plenum to a second four-year term; Zubarev is one of the Deputy Ministers of Communication of the USSR]. Zubarev summarized the results of the last four years' work and pointedly mentioned many painful matters involving the amateur radio movement.

Of course the speaker also spoke of successes of Soviet sportsmen and radio amateurs. They exist without any doubt. Our radiosport occupies a leading position in the international arena. Local federations have done much within the framework of the "Pobeda-40" ("Victory-40") radioexpeditions. High marks are deserved by Soviet radioamateur-constructors, whose creations were shown among other places at the international exhibition "Svyaz'-86" ("Communication-86").

That's all well and good [??? - Chto khorosho to khorosho], but the Chairman of the FRS USSR [Zubarev is actually Chairman of the Presidium of the FRS USSR, but this seems to be an acceptable shortening of his title] spoke with complete justification of serious errors and omissions in the activities of the Presidium of the FRS USSR, and in the work of the republic, kray, and oblast' federations of radio sport.

One of the main questions raised in the report was the relations between federations and DOSAAF radioamateur-constructors, who have become stepchildren in the majority of DOSAAF committees and federations. It's hard to find an RTSh (radio technical school), OTSh (united technical school), or STK (sport-technical club) having a radiolaboratory or workshop where radioamateur consultation is available on a regular basis. In recent years they've stopped holding radioexhibitions in many oblasts.

The speaker cited alarming figures. In DOSAAF organizations of the Armenian SSR, only 140 individuals engage in radioconstruction, and judging by the reports, there aren't any radioamateur-constructors at all in the Turkmenskaya SSR. Construction sections in the Estonian SSR contain 57 persons.

A "cool" attitude on the part of the FRS toward the largest category of electronics enthusiasts in confirmed by the fact that among participants in the Plenum there were almost no radioamateur-constructors, and their problems were given very little attention. Such an attitude must be changed radically, the more so now that a decision has been taken by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CC CPSU), the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League, on the development of independent technical creativity. The decision opens the way for a sharp increase in the work of radioamateur-contructors, and FRS's are simply obliged to identify their role in the realization of the tasks assigned by this decision.

In this report and in the plenary meetings, the problems of mass radiosport were sharply debated. It's as though the race for "points, goals, and seconds" and for records, the special attention given to champions and to national and republic mixed teams, have overshadowed the main thing in radiosport -- work with youth and for youth. And this represents a serious failure to complete required work on the part of the appropriate administrations and departments of the Central Committees of DOSAAF USSR and of republic DOSAAFS, of the FRS USSR, of the Central Radio Club of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel', of radio clubs, and of local federations. This was addressed in the speeches of V. Didenko (Deputy Chairman of the FRS of the Ukrainian SSR), G. Khodzhayev (Chairman of the FRS of the Tatarskaya ASSR), A. Volkov (Chairman of the FRS of Penzenskaya Oblast'), and others.

Figures cited in the report [presumably Zubarev's report] speak for the fact that the mass nature (massovost') of radiosport is not at the necessary level, even in its most popular form -- shortwave and ultrashortwave communication. "Now in the country there are about 49 thousand amateur radio stations, only 5012 of them, by the way, for collective use." [In other words of some 49,000 amateur stations in the USSR, 5012 are collective stations.]

Here we should like to note that according to data in the report [again presumably Zurbarev's report on FRS activities over the last four years], approximately 100 thousand persons engage in shortwave and ultrashortwave communication. In actuality, not more than 12 to 15 thousand callsigns are heard on the air regularly. And those engaging in amateur radio as a sport -- that is participating in various forms of competitions on a fairly regular basis -- probably don't exceed two thousand persons. These figures must receive the federations' attention. [The meaning of the next two sentences is unclear to me.] The thought occurs to one that adding all amateurs to the category of sportsmen is tantamount to registering them [as members of FRS's???]. Taking this into account, the federations should restructure their work accordingly.

The above figure cannot satisfy us -- there are few stations. Their numbers haven't risen much over the years, and in some organizations they've decreased. For example, in Leningrad City and Oblast' not a single station was opened during the first half of 1986. This is not something new. "Radio" magazine has three times published critical remarks directed at the DOSAAF Committee of Leningrad City and Oblast'. The impression given is that the things going in the country [restructuring (perestroyka) and openness (glasnost')] are of no concern to the Leningrad DOSAAF organizations.

A clear illustration of this was given in a speech by A. Serbin, a member of the Presidium of the Leningrad RTS: "We don't have harmony in the work of the FRS's and RTSh's, radiostations are being closed in the schools because there's nothing to equip them with and no one to direct them, and the DOSAAF Committee of Leningrad City and Oblast' looks on with complete indifference. They are unable to resolve the matter of opening up a sport-technical club and a children's-youths' sport technical school in Leningrad. As a result radiosportsmen of the city and oblast' have yielded all of their positions in radiosport."

About the same situation exists in Vologodskaya, Lipetskaya, Gomel'skaya, Alma-Atinskaya, and in several other oblasts. In Pskovskaya, Ul'yanovskaya, Irkutskaya, Tashkentskaya, Leninabadskaya, and Pavlodarskaya oblasts, and in Khabarovskiy kray, the quantity of stations has decreased. Evidently restructuring and acceleration are empty sounds as far as the leaders of the DOSAAF Committees in these areas are concerned.

G. Khonin, Responsible Secretary of the Kazakhstan FRS, cited as an example the opening of a club called "Komp'yuter" in Alma-Ata. It was supported by the komsomol and the trade union; only the leaders of the Alma-Ata RTS and the DOSAAF oblast' committee remained on the sidelines of this important and useful activity.

The slow growth in the number of amateur stations, sections, circles, and teams is explained in large part by the poor material-technical supply situation. This "Achilles' heal" ("akhillesova pyata") of amateur radio has become a genuine brake on its development.

Participants in the Plenum (A. Volkov, V. Didenko, and V. Poltavets) criticized the Presidium of the FRS USSR for clumsiness (nepovorotlivost') and for lack of persistence in raising the matter of mass production by industry of radiosport equipment. The FRS USSR and the Central Radio Club of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel' are not demanding enough of DOSAAF enterprises which, regardless of criticism [leveled at them], are not working quicker, but rather more slowly, on raising the quality of their products.

Problem number one in radiosport, in the opinion of many delegates (V. Umanets, A. Volkov, A. Barkov, R. Boytsov) is a decisive uncompromising struggle against the "erosion of sport ethics" and "kilowatters" ("kilovattchiki"), violations of competition rules, and any other manifestations of dishonesty or fraud which, as was noted in speeches, affected even some international competitions. Among the reasons cited for this situation, which has taken on a mass character, are the low level of requirements and even tolerance/connivance (nizkaya

trebovatel'nost' i dazhe popustitel'stvo) on the part of those who manage radiosport, and judges. An important factor in the struggle against violations and dishonesty, said participants in the Plenum, must be openness (glasnost'), [that is] the prompt publication of the names and callsigns [of those responsible] and of reports on the taking of effective measures against those who disgrace the name of radiosportsman.

The delegates sharply criticized the Administration of Technical and Military-Application Forms of Sport [of DOSAAF], the Presidium of the FRS USSR, and the Central Radio Club of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel' for not seeing sufficiently to the introduction into radiosport of modern achievements of electronics and computer technology. Neither the FRS USSR nor the local FRS's have identified the organizational forms for supporting public suggestions for generalizing experience on the computerizing of amateur radio.

Basically the proposals by radiosportsmen-experimenters to use modern means of communication -- packet, digital, and television in conjunction with computers -- for amateur radio experiments, remain without a response. As a result, it was said at the Plenum (by L[eonid Mikhaylovich] Labutin [UA3CR] and by V. Lyuban), Soviet radioamateurs are trailing behind the international amateur community in this respect.

The participants in the Plenum devoted the greatest attention in their speaches to the state of shortwave radiosport. This may have been because local federations were represented at the Plenum for the most part by shortwavers. And this in turn means that in many federations other forms of radiosport are neglected, resulting in an unfavorable state of affairs with regard to radio mixed events, radiodirection-finding, and speed telegraphy (radioamateur construction was mentioned above).

Compared to 1981, the number of those engaging in radio mixed events (radiomnogobor'ye) has decreased by half. A number of speakers said that the addition of swimming to the program of this important form of sport would hardly help in its development, since today the objective conditions for engaging in swimming don't exist. [NOTE: This is an example of a statement in need of decoding; the phrase "since today the objective conditions for engaging in swimming don't exist" equates, I suspect, to "there anen't enough swimming pools."]

Trainers and sportsmen had an extremmely negative reaction to this innovation.

We should note that neither the FRS USSR nor the CRC Named After E. T. Krenkel' supported these changes, but unfortunately the Administration of Technical and Military-Application Forms of Sport, in preparing the decision in this matter, didn't consider it necessary to consult widely about it and didn't take into account the opinion of the sport community.

But this is just one example of how some sport leaders have not rid themselves of their old approaches and are not rushing to expand the democratic basis of radiosport. The public is [only] very timidly involved in resolving current problems. In some places the public's opinion is not considered in the selection of club leaders. The restructuring of the radio movement-- which, judging by the signals from local areas is being held up unpardonably -- must deal with the problem of the all-round democratization and self-management (samoupravleniye) in radioamateur collectives.

"Amateur radio is getting old." This refrain sounded forth in many speeches. The question of reserves [i.e., of efficiency] and of attracting schoolchildren and youth into radiosections, circles, and clubs has been moved up to first priority. This problem won't be resolved without strong, permanent contacts with the komsomol (Communist Youth League) and with educational authorities. And in practice things have gotten to the point where the FRS USSR committee on working with adolescents has not functioned for a number of years now.

Day-to-day planned work in attracting youth to amateur radio is required, and here is an untouched area of work for the FRS's. The situation with respect to amateur radio in rural areas is unsatisfactory.

Other problems were considered at the Plenum. Participants made many constructive proposals, in particular on the inclusion in the All-Union sport calendar of radioorientation competitions, on giving greater attention to satellite communication, on wider local FRS representation on committees and councils of the FRS USSR, and on much else.

In the debates all those who requested the floor spoke -- 21 individuals. Of those who spoke only two (by the way not delegates but guests) proposed forming an independent organization of radioamateurs, but their proposal was not supported by the delegates. The active core of the amateur radio community understands full well the possibilities of improvement within the DOSAAF framework, possibilities which are opening up under the new conditions of social life and which be realized only with the active participation of radio amateurs themselves.

The Plenum charged the Presidium of the FRS USSR with studying the critical comments, summarizing proposals, developing a plan of measures for realizing them, and reporting all of this to local FRS's during the first half of 1987.

The Presidium of the FRS USSR must in all ways develop openness in its work, consult concerning basic documents being developed, and more widely rely upon local FRS's. Republic, kray, and oblast' FRS's are to analyse fully the state of amateur radio, identify the reasons for existing shortcomings and measures for correcting them, and make proposals to the appropriate DOSAAF committees during the first half of 1987.

The more energetically and broadly the local FRS's, our community, the FRS USSR, and the CRC of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel' take up restructuring and the quicker words become deeds and antiquated styles and forms of work are abandoned, the quicker the radioamateur movement will genuinely march in step with life. The times are calling!

pp 10 - 11: "CQ-U."

INFO*INFO*INFO, edited by A. Gusev, UA3AVG

DIPLOMAS

[Rules for the "Tula" diploma (certificate).] Verified log extracts go to: 300600, g. Tula, ul. Timiryazeva, 70, OTSh DOSAAF, Diplomnoy komissii [Diploma Commission, DOSAAF United Technical School, 70 Timiryazev Street, 300600 TULA].

To receive the "Ulan Bator" diploma established by the Central Radio Club of the Mongolian People's Republic, amateurs in the European part of the USSR must have 5 QSO's and those in the Asian part 8 QSO's, with Mongolia. For this purpose QSO's count if made since 1 January 1980 by any mode on any band. Repeat QSO's with the same station do not count.

WHO HAS HOW MANY FIELDS?

The International Amateur Radio Union introduced the WW LOC system in 1985; it was described in RADIO #04/1984 p 11.

At the initiative of SM5AGM, one of the creators of the system and an active protagonist of it, the Swedish magazine "QTC" -- the organ of the national radioamateur organization SSA -- is maintaining a table on the achievements of shortwavers ranked in the order of the number of fields worked, by band. Communications are entered in the table regardless of when made or mode of operation. QSO's with mobile stations and QSO's via active repeaters are not counted. So who will be first to work all 324 fields in the WW locator system?

The November issue of "QTC" contains the following data on the achievements of foreign amateurs at the middle of last year:

1.8 MHz	-	64 fields	- W1JR;
3.5 MHz	-	127 fields	- SM3CWE;
7 MHz	-	140 fields	- SM3CWE;
10 HHz	-	40 fields	- W1JR;
14 MHz	-	220 fields	- SM3CWE;
21 MHz	-	158 fields	- SM3CWE;
28 MHz	-	159 fields	- DF2NJ;
144 MHz	-	42 fields	- SM7BAE;
430 MHz	-	33 fields	- K2UYH;
1.3 GHz	-	20 fields	- K2UYH.

These data are based on QSO's that have taken place (receipt of a QSL card is not required, but the operator must be certain that the contact took place).

We invite our readers -- shortwavers and ultrashortwavers -- to send in data on the number of WW locator fields worked, separately by band.

IARU NEWS

The Technical Institute of Radio (TIR), the national amateur radio organization of Syria, has become the 58th member of Region 1 of the Internatonal Amateur Radio Union (IARU).

For his valuable contributions to the development of the amateur radio movement in his area, the Executive Committee of Region 1 of the IARU has awarded a memorial medal to Rene Vanmuysen, ON4VY, who for many years was the president of the Union of Belgian Radioamateurs (UBA) and has led delegations from the UBA to regional IARU conferences.

[Description of Mexican call-sign system.]

VHF*UHF*SHF, edited by S. Bubennikov

COMPETITIONS

This year the following international and All-Union ultrashortwave (VHF/UHF/SHF) competitions (contests) will take place:

6 - 7 June: All Union Ultrashortwave Competitons for the Cup of the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR;

24 - 25 July: All-Union "Field Day" Ultrashortwave Competitions for "Radio" Magazine Prizes;

25 - 26 July: International Ultrashortwave Radiocommunication Competitions "Pobeda" ("Victory") ("Field and Mountain Days");

19 - 20 September: All-Union Ultrashortwave Radiocommunication Competitions for the Cup of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR.

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The All-Union Ultrashortwave Radiocommunication Competitions for the Cup of the FRS of the USSR will take place from 2000 MSK [1600 UT] on 6 July to 0700 MSK [0300 UT] 7 July on 144 MHz, 430 MHz, 1260 MHz, and 5.65 GHz, in accordance with the following schedule:

6 July 1987	2000 - 2200 MSK	1260 MHz
6 - 7 July 1987	2200 - 0000 MSK	430 MHz
7 July 1987	0000 - 0600 MSK	144 MHz
7 July 1987	0600 - 0800 MSK	5.65 GHz

The control number (exchange) consists of a sequential QSO number taken from the preceding station, one's own sequential QSO number, and the six-character WW LOC symbol corresponding to the station's location.

EME

UG6AD from Yerevan [capital of the Armenian SSR] is currently one of the most active ultrashortwavers. In seven months he had 99 QSO's with 51 stations from 20 countries. In the autumn ARRL EME CONTEST, he worked 44 stations, 11 of them new ones for him. UG6AD has now had EME QSO's with 79 stations.

UA9FAD from Perm' hasn't had a bad activity level. Last summer he worked UA1ZCL, VE1ALQ, DK7UD/TK (Corsica), W4ZD, I4BNN, W5UN, YU3EW, and F6DRO. In October he worked N5BLZ, SM5DGX, W7IUV, and OZ1EME. In the autumn competitions [the ARRL EME CONTEST?], UA9FAD had QSO's with 39 stations, among which RQ2GAG, G3NAQ/P, ON7RB, AF9Y, SM0FUO, and LA9BM were new ones for him.

UA1ZCL, our EME leader, has 306 stations to his credit. For your information, DL8DAT from the FRG had 356 stations to his credit as of summer of last year.

As of the beginning of the autumn ARRL EME CONTEST, RA3LE from Smolensk had worked 49 stations on 144 MHz and 59 on 430. In the short time he operated, he worked, for the first time, W0RRY/5, DJ9BV, SM6EUP, JA1JRK, and I4BXN, all but I4BXN on 430.

For half a year UL7BAT from Tselinograd was working toward his first EME QSO. After putting up an 8 x 12-element antenna in April of last year, he heard DL8DAT. Two months later he copied the call-signs KB8RQ, W5UN, and YU7AA. On 25 October UL7BAT copied KB8RQ and W5UN solidly, and the next day succeeded in contacting W5UN.

By the way, UL7BAT is not the only one in Kazakhstan to be interested in EME. The operators of UL8GWJ -- the collective station of the Ionosphere Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakhskaya SSR (institut ionosfery AN KazSSR), report that they are getting used to this form of communication. They have listened on 430 MHz with an antenna with a gain of 32 to 34 dB, and have copied the call-signs F1ELL, DF3RU, SM4IVE, ZL3ATD, G3LTF, and others.

UA6LJV from Taganrog had 20 QSO's last summer. UG6AD, DK2PH, LZ2US, HB9CRQ, and OZ4MM were new stations for him. His neighbor RA6AX from Belorechensk, lengthened his EME list with such call-signs as K9HMB, SM2GGF, and WB0DRL. UA6BAC from Novorossiysk worked W5UN, KB8RQ, and K1WHS last autumn.

RADIOAURORA

In the last months of last year UA3MBJ, UA4NM, UA9FAD, UA3TCF, RA3LE, UR1RWX, UR2RHF, RC2WBH, and others have been trying hard for QSO's on 430 MHz. As a result UA3MBJ got 16 squares, UA4NM 5, UA9FAD 3, and RA3LE 26.

On 144 MHz the first contacts via "aurora" in Eastern Siberia, reported by UA9UKO from Osinnikov, Kemerovskaya Oblast', were the main event. On 4 November he heard the majority of signals "trembling" ("vibrating") on 3.5 MHz; he went over to 144 MHz, pointed his antenna north, and heard a CQ with a hissing tone (s shipyashchim tonom) from UA0AET from Krasnoyarsk. But he didn't raise him, and after a half hour his signals disappeared. But careful listening on subsequent days brought success. On 25 November at 1845 UT the first communication via "aurora" took place with UA0AET, 440 km away. UA9UKO's neighbor UA9UMF also worked UA0AET.

These contacts dispelled any doubts as to whether "aurora" could be used in Eastern Siberia.

And here's what ultrashortwavers report from other areas:

UA9XEA and UA9XQ from Ukhta, Komi ASSR, report radioaurora is with them regularly but there are few other stations to contact. They check propagation by checking the beacons -- UZ4NWF from Kirovskaya Oblast' (530 km away), UZ9XXZ from Inta, Komi ASSR (410 km), and UA1ZCL from Murmanskaya Oblast' (almost 1000 km). On 24 November another beacon was added to this network from Inta -- R9XI (built by ex-UL7LDL). It radiates, as do the others, northward. At the end of the year they had QSO's with new stations -- with UA1ZCG from Zapolyarnyy, UA9CGP from Sverdlovskaya Oblast', UZ9FWC from Permskaya Oblast', UZ1OWV from Severodvinsk, SM3AKW, and SK3AH.

UZ1OWV from Severodvinsk, Arkhangel'skaya Oblast', identified its first aurora last year on 26 August, but didn't have a contact until a month later, with OH5LK. In October he worked UA3OG from Kostroma and UA4NM from Kirov. In November the collective station operated as 4L1WO in honor of the 275th anniversary of the birth of M. V. Lomonosov and made in the course of an evening over 15 contacts, including UA1NAN and UN1CD from Petrozavodsk, UA1ZCL from Murmanskaya Oblast', UV1AY from Leningrad, UR1RWX from Estonia, and Finnish radio amateurs from the 3rd, 6th, and 9th call areas. The furthest was OH6GI, over 900 km away.

UA9FAD from Perm' worked, on 4, 24, and 25 November [1986] UA3TB (rare square LO38), UA4WCA, UA1ZCL, RA3AKJ, OH2TI, UA4LCF, RZ9AA, UA4PNW, UA1QBE, UV1AS, UA4UBQ, OH4OB, OH5FA, OH7EV, OH3TR, OH5LK, UR1RWX, UA1QEK, and UA3XAK. The distance to some of the other stations was 2000 km. On 430 MHz he heard UA3MBJ and UA4NM.

UA4NM from Kirov worked UZ1OWV from Severodvinsk on 2 October. He has also worked UW9AO from Chelyabinskaya Oblast', in rare square MO04. He regularly worked OH2, OH3, and OH5 stations 1200 to 1600 km away. On 430 MHz he logged RA9FMT, UA3MBJ, UA3DHC, and RA3LE (970 km) on 24 and 25 November.

UA4NX, [also] from Kirov, using a new 4 x 17-element antenna, had over 70 QSO's on 24 and 25 November for seven new squares and one new oblast' (communication with UA3XAK). He heard SM1MUT and SM4IVE (1930 km).

UA3IFI from Kalinin got new squares (UR2RHF, UR2NW, and UR2EQ) in the November "aurora." Also active from the Oblast' were UA3IGA (QSO's with LA and RC2) and UA3IAG (20 QSO's).

RB5PA from Turiysk, Volynskaya Oblast', observed his 19th (!) aurora during a three-hour period 25 November. He worked SM4IVE, SM0HAX, UR1RYY, UR2RQ, and heard several UQ's and OZ's.

UA3PB from Shchekino, Tul'skaya Oblast', worked OH4OB (KP32) in November; UA3PB is his northernmost aurora contact.

UA3MBJ from Yaroslavskaya Oblast', using a new 4 x 25-element antenna 24 November on 430 MHz, worked OH4OB, UR1RWX, UR2RHF, OH5NM, OH1AWW, SM5BEI, and RC2WBH. The next day he added OH5NR, OH7UK, UA4NM, UV1AS, OH2HK, and OH3RW. His furthest contact turned out to be OZ1FYW (1420 km). On 22 December he worked OH5LK and SM5BEI.

UV9EI from Zarechnyy, Sverdlovskaya Oblast', reports that from his settlement UA9CGP contacted stations in Ul'anovskaya Oblast' and in the Mordovskaya ASSR for the first time.

Буква русского алфавита	Буква или сочетание букв латинского алфавита
А	A
Б	B
В	V
Г	G
Д	D
Е	E
Ё	JO
Ж	ZH
З	Z
И	I
Й	J
К	K
Л	L
М	M
Н	N
О	O
П	P
Р	R
С	S
Т	T
У	U
Ф	F
Х	KH
Ц	C
Ч	CH
Ш	SH
Щ	SHH
Ъ	"
Ь	'
Э	EH
Ю	JU
Я	JA

Горький — GOR'KIJ,
Плёс — PLJOS,
Житомир — ZHITOMIR,
Йошкар-Ола — JOSHKAR-OLA,
Харьков — KHAR'KOV,
Целиноград — CELINOGRAD,
Чита — CHITA,
Щёкино — SHHJOKINO,
Съезжино — S"EZZHINO,
Пермь — PERM',
Энгельс — EHNGEL'S,
Ялта — JALTA,
Сергей — SERGEJ,
Федор — FJODOR,
Яков — JAKOV,
Юрий — JURIJ,
Виктор — VIKTOR,
Саша — SASHA,
Ольга — OL'GA.

p 12: "DONECK, DONEZK, OR DONETSK?" by B[oris Grigor'yevich] Stepanov, UW3AX. [The three transliterations of the city name are in Latin letters in the Russian original.]

All three variations in the headline have been found on QSL cards from Donetsk radio amateurs.

SEV (Sovet ekonomicheskoy vzaimopomoshchi - Council of Mutual Economic Assistance) Standard 1362-78, "Rules for Transliterating Letters of the Cyrillic Alphabet into Letters of the Latin Alphabet" ("Pravila transliteratsii bukv kirillovskogo alfavita bukvami latinskogo alfavita") has been used in the national economy of our country since January 1980. [A footnote refers to a book, "Foreign Names and Titles [?] in Russian Text" ("Inostrannyye imena i nazvaniya v russkom tekste"), by R. S. Gilyarevskiy and B. A. Starostin, "Vysshaya shkola" (publishers), 1985.]

The basis of the system is the one-on-one matching of Russian letters and Latin letters or groups of Latin letters. The SEV standard allows two variations, but the accompanying table shows only the one used most in practice (in particular, because this variation must be used in information processing systems).

From the table it's easy to see that the correct version is DONECK. Here are some examples, especially selected to show the most difficult cases, that is those involving the letters й , ц , ъ , and so forth.

When sending the location or name over the air, apostrophes, corresponding to the Russian letters ь and ъ , are omitted, but on cards the precise (full) transliterated version should appear.

The above-mentioned book by R. S. Gilyarovskiy and B. A. Starostin contains other tables useful to shortwavers, including diminutives of foreign names. From these the reader can learn, for example, that the name BOB is the diminutive of ROBERT and not of BORIS as some of our shortwavers think (and send over the air).

[NOTE: All would benefit from acceptance of a single transliteration system. The SEV system strikes me at first glance as a good one, perhaps better in some respects than the US-UK Board on Geographic Names system used for these summary translations. One feature I don't like is the treatment of the "umlauted" E as a separate letter; this would lead to confusion since the two dots are often left out in printed text. Nor do I like the symbol chosen, JO, for the "umlauted" E (the E with two dots); after certain consonants (Khrushchev, Gorbachev), the letter is pronounced as O, not JO; would this system nonetheless require that these names be transliterated KHRUSHHJOV and GORBACHJOV?]

p 12: "ON BEHALF OF THE OPERATORS OF UZ9CZZ," letter to the editor from A. Krivtsov, RV9VDV, Chief of Collective Station UZ9CZZ.

It's not rare to read in "Radio" criticisms of the leaders of radio technical schools and sport-technical clubs for indifference toward their collective stations. But we would like to tell about people who show real concern for UZ9CZZ, which belongs to the DOSAAF primary organization of the Sverdlovsk Mining Institute. Vladimir Vasil'yevich Popov, Chief of the "Gornyak" ("Miner" or "Mining Student") Sport Technical Club, and Taras Petrovich Tarasov, Chairman of the DOSAAF Committee of our institute, have done much to help us acquire all of the necessary measuring and receiving-transmitting equipment and to participate in competitions. ...

pp 13 - 16: "SSB GENERATOR [? - CONDITIONER? FORMER?]" ("SSB FORMIROVATEL'") (developed in "Radio" magazine laboratory), by G[ennadiy] Shul'gin, UZ3AU, Moscow.

p 16 [in frame]: "REMINDER TO SHORTWAVERS AND ULTRASHORTWAVERS"

In reports on participation in international competitions and on all QSL cards it is necessary to use Universal Time, shown as UT or UTC (GMT or Z are also admissible). Summer Moscow Time (letneye moskovskoye vremya) (MSK) is 3 hours ahead

of Universal Time (MSK = UT + 3 hours), and Winter Moscow Time is 4 hours ahead. [NOTE: Actually it's the other way around: MSK = UT + 3 in winter (roughly October through March), UT + 4 in summer (roughly April through September).]

pp 55 - 56: "SDI AND 'DEATH RAYS,'" by N. Makhov.

pp 58 - 61: "FRANK DISCUSSION" ("OTKROVENNYY RAZGOVOR"). [Extracts from some 4,500 replies to questions published in RADIO #07/1986, pp 59 - 60, in the article "QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE OFF-SITE CONFERENCE OF RADIO MAGAZINE READERS."]

----------[end of RADIO #04/1987 portion]----------

[Because of the unusual interest, a "preview" of an article in RADIO #05/1987 is given below; it will be repeated, with any corrections, in the regular summary translation. On the same subject, see EFIR-04/1987 in Sovetskiy Patriot of 17 May 1987, summarized on pages d and e of this summary translation.]

RADIO #05/1987, outer front cover, p 12: "ON OUR COVER"

[Photo on front cover: A. Papkov and V. Samkov with the latest version of the on-board radiotechnical complex BRTK-10.]

The State Museum of the History of Cosmonautics Named After K. E. Tsiolkovskiy is located in Kaluga. The volunteer laboratory of space technology (obshchestvennaya laboratoriya kosmicheskoy tekhniki) has been housed under the same roof [? - kupol = cupola]. Here, under the leadership of Aleksandr Pavlovich Papkov, a radioelectronics enthusiast, on-board radio equipment for amateur satellites is being created.

Himself an ardent radio amateur since almost the age of thirteen, Papkov has attracted people just as enthusiastic as he is to work in the laboratory, people who devote almost all their free time to their favorite project.

In the middle of the 70's, it was proposed to Aleksandr Pavlovich that he try his strength at creating telemetry systems for the first Soviet amateur satellites. He threw himself into this with his likeminded companion V. Samkov, with whom he works in the same brigade at the Kaluga electro-mechanical plant. And so in 1978 signals fell out of space from the "Radio-1" and "Radio-2" satellites. With the help of the telemetry circuit [? - blok telemetrii] on board, the temperature, pressure, and voltage were measured, as were ten other parameters necessary for controling the equipment in the satellites. Since that time the subject of space has become the principal one in the creations of the Kaluga enthusiasts. Already several communication satellites in the "Radio" and "Iskra" series, in the design and creation of which A. Papkov's group took part, have been launched into space. The on-board radiotechnical complex (bortovoy radiotekhnicheskiy kompleks)

НА НАШЕЙ ОБЛОЖКЕ

Государственный музей истории космонавтики им. К. Э. Циолковского в Калуге. Под самым его куполом разместилась общественная лаборатория космической техники. Здесь под руководством энтузиаста радиоэлектроники Александра Павловича Папкова создается бортовая радиоаппаратура для любительских ИСЗ.

Сам страстный радиолюбитель почти с тридцатилетним стажем, Папков привлек к работе в лаборатории таких же увлеченных, как он, людей, которые почти все свободное время отдают любимому делу.

В середине 70-х годов Александру Павловичу предложили попробовать свои силы в создании системы телеметрии для первых советских любительских ИСЗ. Он взялся за дело со своим единомышленником В. Самковым, с которым работает в одной бригаде на калужском электромеханическом заводе. И вот в 1978-м из космоса подали сигналы ИСЗ «Радио-1» и «Радио-2». С помощью блока телеметрии на их борту измерялись температура, давление, напряжение и с десяток других параметров, необходимых для управления аппаратурой спутников.

С тех пор космическая тема стала главной в творчестве калужских энтузиастов. Уже несколько спутников связи серий «Радио» и «Искра», в разработке и создании которых принимала участие группа А. Папкова, запущены в космос. Ждет своей очереди и бортовой радиотехнический комплекс БРТК-10, предназначенный для ИСЗ серии «Радио». В комплекс входит ретранслятор, система командного управления, две телеметрические системы — общего и служебного доступа, автоответчик («Робот»), бортовое запоминающее устройство и информационно-телеметрические маяки. В диапазоне КВ БРТК-10 работает на частотах: приемная часть, первый полукомплект — 21 160...21 200 кГц, второй — 21 210...21 250 кГц; передающая часть, первый полукомплект — 29 360...29 400 кГц, второй — 29 410...29 450 кГц. Кроме того, передача может вестись в диапазоне: первый полукомплект — 145 860...145 900 кГц, второй — 145 910...145 950 кГц.

На УКВ ретранслятор работает на прием в диапазоне: первый полукомплект — 145 860...145 900 кГц; второй — 145 910...145 950, а на передачу первый полукомплект — 29 360...29 400 кГц; второй — 29 410...29 450 кГц. Для маяков комплекса выделены частоты — 29 357, 29 403, 29 407, 29 453, 145 857, 145 903, 145 907 и 145 953 кГц.

Вместе с А. Папковым этот комплекс разрабатывали радиолюбители Е. Левин, А. Комаров, В. Мельников и В. Самков.

РАДИО № 5, 1987 г. ◆

BRTK-10, intended for the "Radio" series of satellites, is awaiting its turn. Included in the complex are a repeater, a control system, two telemetry systems (general and service access), an automatic answerer ("Robot"), an on-board memory device, and information-telemetry beacons. In the shortwave spectrum, the BRTK-10 operates on the following frequencies: Receiving part, first half-complement [? - polukomplekt] - 21160 - 21200 kHz, second - 21210 - 21250 kHz; transmitting part, first half-complement - 29360 - 29400 kHz, second - 29410 - 29450 kHz. In addition, transmission can take place in the band: First half-complement - 145860 - 145900 kHz, second - 145910 - 145950 kHz.

On ultrashortwave the repeater operates on receive in the bands: First half-complement - 145860 - 145900 kHz; second - 145910 - 145950, and on transmit, first half-complement - 29360 - 29400 kHz; second - 29410 - 29450 kHz. The frequencies 29357, 29403, 29407, 29453, 145857, 145903, 145907, and 145953 kHz have been allotted for the beacons of the complex.

Radio amateurs Ye. Levin, A. Komanov, V. Mel'nikov, and V. Samkov developed the complex together with A. Papkov.

Please send any comments or corrections to the address given below for possible inclusion in a future issue.

73,

Dexter Anderson, W4KM
150 Eleventh Street SE
Washington DC 20003-3911 USA

[Summary translations of selected articles from the newspaper Sovetskiy Patriot (SP), published twice a week by the military training organization DOSAAF. News about amateur radio appears in one of four ways:
(1) In a sequentially-numbered column entitled "NLD" ("Na lyubitel'skikh diapazonakh" - "On the Amateur Bands"), bearing the same date as the newspaper containing it and edited by Boris Grigor'yevich Stepanov, UW3AX;
(2) in a numbered collection of separate articles called "EFIR" ("AIRWAVES"; literally "ETHER");
(3) within a column on sports or another topic;
(4) in an independent article.]

NLD-1200, 6 May 1987:

RADIOWAVE PROPAGATION, by G. Lyupin, UA3AOW

Calm ionospheric conditions are expected in May, and deviation from the long-term prediction in "Radio" magazine is not expected. The revised Wolf number prediction for May is 22.

No disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field was registered in April.

CLUB NEWS

From 7 through 11 May an expedition of shortwavers from Baku (UD6GF, UD6DCQ, and UD6DCF) will operate from Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast' [Oblast' number 003, "letter-letter" combination D-K, in the Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR, whose capital is Baku]. The call-sign of the expedition will be UD3KWZ. QSL to UD6DCQ. Submitted by I. Raykhshteyn, UD6GF.

On 2 May the "Metelitsa" ("Snowstorm" or "Blizzard") group's ski expedition began. Its itinerary will take it over the ice between islands of Franz-Josef Land. S. Aleksandrova [the last name identifies the operator as a woman], UV3DKX, is servicing expedition station EK1P, which will be active on 10 - 11 May on 3.5 and 14 MHz on CW and SSB. Cards go to UZ3DXC at 141980, Moskovskaya oblast', g. Dubna, ab./yashch. 45, radioklub "Dubna" [Dubna Radio Club, P. O. Box 45, 141980 DUBNA (Moskovskaya Oblast')]. Submitted by V. Semenov, UA3DK, Chief of the Dubna Radio Club.

Radio amateurs who are war veterans and who contact memorial station EO1AZM at the Murmansk Navigation School (Murmanskoye morekhodnoye uchilishche) will receive memorial pins. ... Submitted by A. Sukhanov, UA1ZZ.

IN THE FRS OF THE USSR

On 9 May, from 1500 to 1503 MSK [1100 - 1103 UT], a period of silence will be observed by Soviet amateur stations in memory of the victims of fascism in the Second World War. Amateurs from all countries in the World are invited to take part.

Sovetskiy Patriot, 13 May 1987, p 1, independent article:
"ANNIVERSARY CALL-SIGN," by V. Zaushitsyn, RW3DR

"CQ, CQ! This is R3SP. Radio, 3, 'Soviet Patriot'!" (Vsem, vsem! Rabotayet R3SP. Radio, 3, "Sovetskiy patriot"!)

For three days, from 9 through 11 May, this special call-sign rang out on the amateur airwaves in honor of the 60th anniversary of the newspaper. The pupils of A. Belyayev, UW3GC, chief of collective station UZ3AWR, manned the station around the clock. The station is located on the third storey of the House of Pioneers of Sverdlovskiy rayon in the city of Moscow.

A. Novoselov, RW3AO, one of the operators, said the station had had about 3000 contacts with amateurs from all over the World. It took part both in events marking Victory Day [9 May] and in the CQ-M contest [9 - 10 May].

On the last day of R3SP's operation, members of the public council [? - obshchestvennyy sovet] of the "Efir" ("Airwaves") club went to the station, wanting to know whether the NLD and "Efir" series were found satisfactory by the amateurs of our country, whether changes should be made, and whether radiomen subscribe to "Sovetskiy Patriot."

V. Gorin, UA0AN, from Krasnoyarsk, reported that he read the newspaper with interest, had subscribed to it for many years, and had in his collection a QSL card from U50SP which operated in honor of the newspaper's 50th anniversary.

Khristo, LZ1TV, from the Bulgarian town of Botevgrad, reports that unfortunately he couldn't subscribe to "Sovetskiy Patriot" this year; amateurs in Bulgaria [however] know the paper and read it with interest.

V. Sadchikov, UV6LC, from Rostov-on-the-Don, advised that he had been a subscriber to the newspaper since the early 60's. At present [he went on], the NLD columns basically contain information on internal diplomas (certificates) and activity days, things of interest only to beginning amateurs, whereas there's almost no information on results of international competitions (contests). V. Sadchikov asks that the late delivery of the newspaper be taken into account -- it arrives two or three days after the publication date.

Amateurs from Chernomorsk, Krymskaya Oblast', also complained of late delivery. They had asked that this be looked into, but nothing had changed. The Sunday issue is delivered on Monday, and the Wednesday issue on Friday, Saturday, or sometimes on Monday together with the Sunday issue, so that 30 to 40% of the information [presumably information on upcoming events] is obsolete. But basically the Chernomorsk amateurs are satisfied with the newspaper.

A. Baranov, UB5NCD, from Vinnitsa, complains that the newspaper devotes too little space to amateur material. NLD should appear in every issue [instead of about once a week, as is the case at present] and the "Efir" ("Airwaves") club column at least twice a month [instead of every month or two, as now]. Over the air one can hear enough amateur news to fill the whole newspaper, but there's no publication in which to read it.

V. Red'kin, UA0QCG, from Kotel'nyy Island [the largest of the New Siberian Islands (Novosibirskiye Ostrava) in the Arctic Ocean], asks why R3SP doesn't operate permanently instead of just on anniversaries. Then all the information that couldn't be squeezed into the paper could be given out over the air.

NLD-1201, 13 May 1987:

IN THE FRS OF THE USSR

The Presidium of the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR has confirmed the lists of the best ("strongest") shortwave sportsmen and collective-station teams (points in parentheses): UA1DZ (196), UA9SA (177), UW3AA (132), UA0SAU (132), RB5IM (128), UB5MW (127), UP2NK (119), UA9YX (108), UM8MO (87), UA0QA (80). Collective-station teams: UP1BZZ (190), UZ9CWW (121), UZ9AYA (110), UZ0CWW (109), UZ6LWA (102), UZ0QWA (100), UZ0CWA (99), UB4QWW (74), UP1BWW (73), UZ0LWO (54). Twelve stations from those competing for the top ten were disqualified on account of various infractions of operating rules. Among them [11 of the 12 are listed]: RB7GA, RL8PYL, RW9HZZ, UA0TO, UB3IWA, UP1BZO, UZ2FWA, UZ4FWO, UZ6LWZ, UZ9FWR, UZ0AXX.

CLUB NEWS

The Federation of Radio Sport of Leningrad City and Oblast' has established 5 memorial prizes within the framework of the "Pobeda-42" ("Victory-42") memorial event for those who contact the greatest number of stations in the City and Oblast' and stations whose operators participated in the defense of Leningrad. Log extracts go by 31 May to: 199034, Leningrad, nab. Leytenanta Shmidta, 37, LGRTSh DOSAAF, diplomnoy komissii [Diploma Commission, Leningrad City Radio Technical School of DOSAAF, 37 Lieutenant Shmidt Embankment, 199034 LENINGRAD]. Submitted by B. Orlov, UA1CHI, Chairman of the Presidium of the FRS of Leningrad City and Oblast'.

4K1H (operator UB5LPK) [B-L equates to Khar'kovskaya Oblast' in the Ukrainian SSR, No. 077] is on the air from "Russkaya" ("Russian") station in the Antarctic. His operating frequencies are 1,831, 3,510, 7,005, 14,005 kHz (CW); 3,605, 7,045, 14,105 kHz (SSB); 14,090 kHz (RTTY). Cards go to the Khar'kov Radio Club (Khar'kovskiy radioklub) [address not given], attention (dlya = "for") UY5OO. Submitted by M. Fokin, UA1AFM.

Activity days sponsored by the amateurs of Poltavskaya Oblast' [in the Ukrainian SSR -- No. 071 "letter-letter" identifier "B-H"] will take place 25 - 26 May ... Log extracts and QSL's for Poltavskaya Oblast' amateurs should be sent by 1 July to: 315160, Poltavskaya oblast', pos. Kotel'va, ul. Zhdanova, 74, RK DOSAAF, diplomnoy komissii [Diploma Commission, DOSAAF Rayon Committee, 74 Zhdanov Street, 315160 KOTEL'VA SETTLEMENT (Poltavskaya oblast')]. Submitted by N. Filenko, UB5HCM, Chairman, Diploma Commission.

Sovetskiy Patriot, 17 May 1987, p 1, independent article:
"ACTIVELY PREPARE FOR REPORTS AND ELECTIONS"

On 16 February 1988 the ordinary Xth All-Union DOSAAF Congress will be held in the Great Kremlin Palace. In September 1987, reports and elections will begin in the primary, rayon, town/city, oblast', kray, and republic organizations. The Congress will consider changes in the DOSAAF Statute (Ustav).

Sovetskiy Patriot, 17 May 1987, EFIR-04/1987(121):
"NOTES FROM AN EXHIBIT"

[Introduction to the article that follows]

The 23rd All-Union Exhibit of Creations of Radioamateur-Constructors, dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and to the 60th anniversary of DOSAAF, is ending. Central television carried several reports from the "Radioelektronika i svyaz'" ("Radioelectronics and Communication") pavillion where the exhibit is being held. Collective station U3WRW (Vsesoyuznaya radiovystavka - All-Union Radio Exhibit) [note the use of the Latin letter "W" to transliterate the Cyrillic letter with the sound of "V"]. was logged by thousands of shortwavers through the World. Radio amateurs from all over our country attended the exhibit and left their QSL cards as a momento of their visit.

"REVIEW OF CREATIONS,"
by Yu. Zhomov, UA3FG, Member of the Exhibit Jury

Of the 17 sections in the exhibit, "Efir" readers would probably be most interested in those showing shortwave, ultrashortwave, and satellite equipment; equipment for radiodirectionfinding, mixed-event, and radiotelegraphy competitions; computer equipment. Amateurs and organizations wishing to acquaint themselves with brief descriptions and schematic diagrams of the exhibits can order them against payment from the CRC of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel', 123511, Moskva, Pokhodnyy proyezd, 23 [23 Pokhodnyy Proyezd, 123511 MOSCOW], citing the exhibit number from the CRC catalogue.

[The following three paragraphs are translated in full]

In the "Equipment for Radio Amateur Satellite Communication" section, the BRTK (bortovoy radiotekhnicheskiy kompleks - on-board radiotechnical complex) (CRC catalogue number 1 - 2/1"A"), created by A. Papkov, V. Samkov, Ye. Levin, V. Mel'nikov, and A. Komanov, a collective from Kaluga already well known as creators of space equipment, is attracting attention.

The complex is intended for translating signals via the "Radio" series of satellites. In contrast to previous ones it has two receiving channels in the 21 and 145 MHz bands and two transmitting channels in the 29 and 145 MHz bands, which permits switching on, by command from the Earth, various translation modes: From 21 to 29 or to 145 MHz or simultaneously to 29 and 145 MHz; from 145 to 29 MHz; simultaneously from 21 and 145 MHz to 29 MHz. The output power of the transmitters has been raised to 5 Watts. The gain of the repeater amplifier in modes 145/29, 21/145, and 21/29 MHz is 134, 118, and 116 dB respectively. The on-board receiving frequencies are 21160 - 21200 and 145860 - 145900 kHz, [and] the transmitting frequencies are 29360 - 29400 and 145860 - 145900 kHz.

Voronezh amateurs V. Val'chenko, V. Pashkut, V. Volodin, S. D'yakov, E. Kovalev, and A. Val'chenko displayed a set of equipment called "Pioner" ("Pioneer") for communication via satellite (No. 2/3 - 1"A"). It contains receiving and transmitting devices for the 21, 29, 144, and 436 MHz bands. A built-in computer controls the orientation of complex multi-element antennas and calculates radiocommunication passes.

[Many other exhibited items are described.]

"WE AWAIT SUGGESTIONS," by K. Khachaturov, UW3AA, Chairman, Shortwave Committee, FRS USSR

In March of this year new members were named to the Shortwave Committee (KV komitet), one of the operating organs of the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR (Federatsiya radiosporta SSSR). Subjects dealt with by the Committee include increasing the mass nature of the radio amateur movement in the country, particularly by Soviet shortwavers in All-Union and international competitions (contests), the organization and conduct of "activity days" and radioexpeditions, "round tables," and tendencies in the development of amateur radio techniques.

Present-day requirements force a new approach to organizing our work. Many leading radio amateurs in the country have been invited to take part in the Committee's work. For efficient [? - operativnyy] exchange of information a "round table" ("kruglyy stol") of the Shortwave Committee operates Wednesdays at 2200 MSK [1900 UT October - March, 1800

UT April - September] on 3,570 kHz and on Saturdays at 1100 MSK on 14,070 kHz. Local "round tables" are held in several towns and oblasts. "Live" on-the-air communication between them and the Shortwave Committee would permit efficiently resolving matters that arise.

Presently the Shortwave Committee is working on preparing proposals on revisions of several instructions and sets of rules. In connection with the introduction in 1989 of a new Common All-Union Sport Classification [Table] (Yedinaya vsesoyuznaya sportivnaya klassifikatsiya), it's necessary to analyze the results of championships of the USSR and of All-Union competitions over recent years and to develop proposals.

The Shortwave Committee receives many letters containing interesting thoughts on the restructuring (perestroyka) of shortwave amateur radio. Some wish to change some rules in the "Instruction on the Procedure for Registering and Operating Amateur Radio Stations," and some suggestions have already been forwarded to the GIE (Gosudarstvennaya Inspektsiya Elektrosvyazi - State Telecommunication Inspectorate) of the USSR. We would like to circulate all suggestions that radio amateurs have, to have broad discussion of them, and then send them to the leading organs. Send your letters to the Shortwave Committee and check in to our "round table."

"INFORMATION BOOTH"

Q: Is a character reference (kharakteristika) required from place of work (study) and a certificate (spravka) from place of residence in applying for permission to install and operate a radiostation?

A: In accordance with point 3.2 of the "Instruction on the Procedure for Registering and Operating Amateur Receiving and Transmitting Radiostations" the following are obligatory: Application-questionnaire (2 copies), two photographs 4.5 x 6 cm., and an autobiography. To receive permission for a 4th category radiostation, persons who have not reached 16 years of age must, in place of the autobiography, present a certificate from the residential authorities at his place of permenent registration and a statement from the head of his family that the head of family does not object to the installation (acquisition) and use of a radiostation and assumes responsibility for observance of the requirements of the instruction.

In addition, when applying for permission for a collective station, an application (khodataystvo) from the administration of the enterprise [sponsoring the station] must contain assurances that space meeting the requirements of the instruction has been allotted to the station.

After qualifying examinations have been taken (or a conversation [oral examination] has taken place for the 4th category), the DOSAAF radio club sends all of the above documents, together with its own request to open an amateur radio station, to the DOSAAF Oblast' Committee. The DOSAAF Oblast' Committee requests a character reference from the [applicant's] place of work (or study), examines the documents, and sends them together with its own recommendation to the local GIE. The GIE permit to build a radio station is sent to the DOSAAF Oblast' Committee and directly to the applicant.

Q: Who must open a radio station?

A: Verification of the parameters of the radio station, observance of the technical safety rules, and the drawing up of the corresponding akt [an akt is an official document testifying to something] on the technical inspection is carried out by a representative of the local GIE (point 3.6 of the instruction). The GIE representative may be a GIE staff employee or a volunteer controller having a written authorization from the local GIE for verifying amateur stations.

NLD-1202, 20 May 1987:

RADIOAMATEUR SATELLITES

[Next paragraph translated in full]

In connection with the beginning of the "shady" orbits of the "Radio-5" and "Radio-7" satellites, their operating schedule for translating signals from amateur radio stations has been changed. Until 3 June the repeater on the "Radio-5" satellite will be switched on only for the seventh orbit each day, from 4 through 30 June only for the tenth orbit, [and] from 1 through 25 July only for the ninth orbit. From 20 May through 3 June the "Radio-7" satellite will be turned on only for the seventh orbit, from 4 through 30 June only for the tenth orbit, [and] from 1 through 20 July only for the ninth orbit. The numbering of the orbits is based on Universal Time. [Submitted by] L. Maksakov, Chief of Laboratory, DOSAAF Scientific-Research Space-Technology Laboratory.

DIPLOMAS

Applications for the "Severodvinsk" diploma go by 30 January 1989 to: 163511, Arkhangel'skaya oblast', g. Severodvinsk, ab./yashch. 55, diplomnoy komissii [Diploma Commission, P. O. Box 55, 163511 SEVERODVINSK (Arkhangel'skaya Oblast')].

Applications for the "Kalina krasnaya" diploma, dedicated to the memory of V. M. Shukshin, go by 25 October 1989 to: 659300, Altayskiy kray, g. Biysk, GSP, ab./yashch. 34, radioklub, diplomnoy komissii [Diploma Commission, Radio Club, P. O. Box 34, GSP, 659300 BIYSK (Altayskiy Kray)]. At least one contact must be with the Gorno-Altayskaya Autonomous Oblast' [Altayskiy Kray is "Oblast'" No. 099, 9Y; the Gorno-Altayskaya Autonomous Oblast', which lies within it, is Oblast' No. 100, 9Z.]

NLD-1203, 27 May 1987:

COMPETITIONS (CONTESTS)

Contests scheduled for next month:

6 - 7 June:	European Shortwave "Field Day" (CW);
6 - 8 June:	VK-ZL RTTY CONTEST;
6 - 7 June:	All-Union Ultrashortwave Competitions for the Cup of the FRS USSR (CW and FONE);
20 - 21 June:	AA DX CONTEST (SSB);
20 - 21 June:	RSGB SUMMER 1.8 MHZ CONTEST (CW);
20 June:	On-Site/Off-Site Telegraph Shortwave Radiocommunication Championship of the USSR;

[Rules for the European "Field Day" event.] Reports, on the standard form, are to be sent to the CRC not later than 10 days after the end of the competitions.

In the All-Union Teletype Competitions (see NLD-1194), UZ6AWF (XUSE!) took first place.

UA6LQ took first place in the RSGB 21/28 MHZ SSB CONTEST. Placing among the top ten were UA6LDX (2nd), UA6ADC (4th), UB5ITW (6th), RA4PM (7th), RW3DR (8th), UA3ASL (9th), and RA3QW (10th). Among collective-station teams, LZ2KOZ won. The best U result belonged to UQ1GWT (3rd place). Among observers (SWL's) ORS89020 won and UA4-095-620 came in second.

[End of Sovetskiy Patriot Annex]